

HOME EDITION

TUESDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 22, 1914.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TWO CENTS

**BIG FIGHT
HOUSE BEGINS**

Congress Takes Up Hobson's Prohibition Resolution Under Special Rule Adopted Without a Roll Call.

DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS TO VOTE

Underwood Says They Are Ready for the Issue.

A Record Poll Is Expected Before Adjournment Tonight.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Under a special rule which was adopted without a roll call the house began just after noon today an eight hour debate on the Hobson resolution to submit to the states a constitutional amendment for national prohibition. An aye and no vote will be reached tonight.

Charles before the speaker's desk bore prohibition slogans and draped along the gallery over the speaker's chair was a great strip of paper on which were posted printed names of signers of prohibition petitions urging the adoption of the constitutional amendment. There were thousands of names and the strip was 150 feet long.

A rolling chorus of "aye's" greeted the question and the house then plunged into one of the most interesting if not the most spectacular debate of recent years.

The passage of the rule was conceded by those who oppose the Hobson resolution many of whom voted for the rule to get the resolution out to a vote. Passage of the resolution requires a two-thirds vote in the house today and a two-thirds vote later in the senate before it is submitted to the states.

The passage of the rule was preceded by a statement by Underwood made on both sides. Mr. Underwood made it clear that the Democratic leadership in the house was in favor of meeting the issue with a vote.

"This is not a temperance question," said he. "It never has been. Prohibition has not produced temperance in the lands where it has been tried. It is a question of the fundamental principle of our government. If it is allowed to go without being met it will mislead many of the people. It is a question of the day and the night and the day may come when it may be a serious menace to principles of government which you and I believe in. When the time comes to face a great question there is but one way to face it. That is in the open. You cannot shut it aside.

"If you are right you should have the courage of your convictions and stand for the right. Therefore, I say to the members who like myself are opposed to this resolution, it is not only your right but your duty to face this question in the open and give the reasons why we believe it should not be written into the fundamental law of the land."

Hobson Leads Off.
The debate on the rule had been a running, desultory fire, but with consideration of the resolution itself the real heavy artillery was unlimbered. Mr. Hobson led off with an earnest and dramatic demand for its passage. He declared a state had a right to be "dry," that the liquor business was an "interstate nuisance" and that there had been a serious conflict between federal and state laws for protection of the morals of the people. He portrayed the devastating effect of liquor, "a habit forming drug whose shackled victims," he said, "are everywhere to be seen."

"It shortens life and blights the offspring," he said, "and brings hundreds of thousands of men and women to drunkards' graves each year; blights the lives of people before they are born."

Representative Hobson referred to the "graphic charts portraying the evils of the liquor traffic," and after speaking only ten minutes himself began to yield the time to other members who spoke in support of his resolution.

Representative Connelly supported the amendment, declaring prohibition had been a success in Kansas, and Representative Morgan of Oklahoma also supported it, referring to prohibition in his state.

Representatives Decker, Tribble, Lancelotti, Logue and Bell, California, made brief speeches in favor of the amendment. Representative Ferris of Oklahoma, made a vigorous plea for it. "I am for prohibition," he said, "because I believe it will do most good."

Underwood Speaks.
Mr. Underwood then, speaking on the resolution directly, opposed it. "This is not a moral issue," he said. "No moral issue is at stake. The morality was ever made at the point of the sword or with the force of government behind it. We are here today to consider a proposal as to whether certain police regulations

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M. P. TRAIN DERAILED

Pueblo to Kansas City Passenger Off the Track at LaCrosse.

OUR TIME IS NEXT

Head of the German Navy Warns Uncle Sam

That Sooner or Later He Must Fight Japan.

UNION OF THE YELLOW RACES

Will Be Brought About by Overrunning China.

Then America Must Look Out, He Declares.

[Note.—The following highly significant interview with the supreme head of the German navy, the first he ever granted to an American newspaper man, was secured by the United Press representative several days ago, prior to the raid of the German fleet in the British coast, but transmission was delayed until the utterance, even though there be those of the highest naval commander of the German empire, could be sanctioned by his colleagues of the general staff.]

(By Carl H. Von Wiegand.)
(Copyright, 1914, by United Press. Copyright in Great Britain. Grand General headquarters of the kaiser in France, December 3rd, via the Hague to New York, December 22, delayed for official use by the general staff.)

"America has not raised her voice in protest and has taken little or no action against England's closing of the North sea to neutral shipping. What will America say if Germany declares submarine war on all enemy merchant ships?"

Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz, minister of marines, regarded the strongest man in the German government, and possibly next to the chancellor and whose marvelous organizing genius is largely responsible for Germany's fleet, peered sharply at me as he leaned forward and put the question to me in the first interview he ever granted an American newspaper correspondent.

"Why not?" he continued. "England wants to starve us. We can play the same game. We can bottle her up and torpedo every English or allied ship which nears any harbor in Great Britain, thereby cutting off large food supplies."

Admiral Von Tirpitz slowly repeated the first question. "What would America say? Would not such action be only meeting out to England what she is doing to us?"

Founded on Piracy.
"Britain's domination of the sea," he declared, "was originally founded on piracy, while her power on land was established by robbery in all parts of the world. England, and England alone, is responsible for this war. Does Germany want anything? Did Germany have any quarrel with anyone? No. She only wanted to be let alone to continue her peaceful growth and development."

"England's anti-German policy dates back as far as 1870, after our victory over France," he continued the minister. "Always dictatorial and domineering, she did not want Germany to expand commercially or take the place in the world to which her power entitled her. The world is impartial. She will cut anyone's throat who gets in her way. England has no white man's scruples. Her alliance with Japan shows that she will form an alliance with anyone, regardless of race or color, if she can profit thereby. Germany was developing too fast, growing too strong and too powerful and was getting in England's way, so our throat had to be cut—that is in a nutshell. King Edward laid plans for it years ago. He had an inexplicable antipathy for Germany. He looked about and seized upon the growing Pan-Slavism in the Balkans."

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WHAT HE MEANS

Mason Reads Von Tirpitz's Utterance Between the Lines.

Discovers in It an Undercurrent of Desperation.

(By J. W. T. Mason.)
New York, Dec. 22.—The most significant indication of the attitude of German war leaders that has come from the battle front is contained in Karl Von Wiegand's interview with Admiral Von Tirpitz, head of the German navy. As a frank declaration of the belief that the success of the anti-German chief advisers, Von Tirpitz's statement is more important even than the recent interview with the crown prince.

In every essential, Von Tirpitz's declaration is a warning born of the most desperation, to England. The belief has been created, apparently, among the German leaders, that neither France nor Russia is the enemy to be feared, but that England is the backbone of the anti-German coalescence. Von Tirpitz voices a fear that England may insist upon the war's being fought to a finish. His words suggest that such an outcome would be more beneficial to the British than to any other of the warring nationalities. To compel England to abandon her desire for a finish fight is apparently the chief object of the German strategy. Von Tirpitz speaks of Germany's ability to keep the war going as long as England desires, but his words seem shaded by a spirit of desperation.

He suggests sternly that if England persists in fighting for an overwhelming decision, Germany will have to protect herself regardless of means, but simply in accordance with the law of nature. The English will be terrorized into reasonableness, is Von Tirpitz's real message to the world.

He defines how this can be done. He wants to know what America would say if Germany ordered her submarines to torpedo England's merchant marines. It has been a recognized rule of modern warfare that unarmored ships of the enemy cannot be sunk unless all souls aboard are rescued.

IT WANTS IT AGAIN

Price of Patronage Is to Support Senator Thompson.

Postoffice Appointees Give Their Promise for Campaign.

HODGES INTO RACE IN 1918

Several Democratic "War Horses" Will Enter Fight.

Junior Senator Back to His Home in Kansas.

William H. Thompson, junior United States senator from Kansas, has returned to the state and will spend his Christmas vacation in a peace conference with some of the leading Democrats of the state. In his zeal to succeed himself as the Democratic senatorial nominee in 1918, Senator Thompson has exacted from a number of post office candidates a positive pledge of loyalty in the next senatorial fight. Failure to secure this promise from certain candidates has precipitated a row that is of more than passing concern to the young senator from Garden City.

Within a week or ten days the Kansas National Guard will be ready to go to war on a moment's notice, with as complete equipment as the United States provides for its regular army troops. C. I. Martin, adjutant general, has been notified by the government that 22 military wagons with two double sets of harness have been shipped to the Kansas military forces and when this arrives the Kansas guard will have exactly the same equipment as the regular army at Fort Leavenworth or Fort Riley.

Kansas can put about 2,500 men into the field on a few minutes' notice. Within the last few years the

government has kept supplying Kansas with military stores until now the organization has about half a million dollars worth of equipment, giving the guard 49 wagons and harness for hauling its equipment or horse could be purchased in a few hours to haul the wagons. The state has over a quarter of a million rounds of real ammunition stored in the basement of the state house.

Latest Type of Gun.
"Every man has the latest type of gun and we have just received the new automatic revolvers," said Martin. "We have supplies sufficient for four uniforms for every enlisted man with complete kitchen, commissary and house supplies. The tents, stoves, dishes, pots, kettles and every other item used in camp or on the march are ready for distribution and can be sent out as fast as they can be put into boxes and railroads can haul them. We have a 'housewife' for every man as well as the full complement of blankets and tents and an overcoat, fatigue and service uniforms for both winter and summer wear, with hats, shoes, underwear and socks. There are no regular army posts better equipped for active service on instant notice than we are, except that the members of the guard were not ordered over the state and it would take some time to mobilize them. But the equipment is ready, the instant the mobilization begins and there would be no hitch in getting the men ready."

The Kansas guard comprises two regiments of infantry and one battery of field artillery. Every article of equipment is kept right up to the moment all the time and if a call should come the delay in movement for the guard would be occasioned by the railroads as it would not take two hours to get the horses needed to handle the equipment and stores and by the time the horses were ready the supplies would be packed and loaded on the wagons and the militia would be off.

The Day in Congress.
Washington, Dec. 22.—The senate, after brief transaction of routine business went into an executive session. The House after passing a rule for consideration of the Hobson resolution for constitutional amendment for national prohibition proceeded to eight hours debate with prospects of an aye and no vote tonight.

CARRANZA HAS GONE.

He Leaves Vera Cruz for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Diplomatic dispatches today report the departure of Carranza from Vera Cruz for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Carranza is expected to leave for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Killed by a Burglar.
Los Angeles, Dec. 22.—William Montrose Alexander, a retired attorney, said to be a millionaire and for many years a resident of Dallas, was shot and killed early today by one of two burglars whom he discovered in his home. W. M. Alexander, Jr., endeavoring to go to the aid of his father, was shot in the breast.

READY FOR A CALL

New Equipment for Kansas National Guard.

Give Troops Everything Needed for a U. S. Army.

PLACE 2,500 MEN IN FIELD

State Has Fighting Property Valued at \$500,000.

Two Regiments of Infantry, One Battery of Artillery.

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LOSE THEIR GRIP

Professors of Kansas Colleges in Topeka for Two Days.

Report on Investigations of Scientific Subjects.

PROF. HARSHBARGER'S TALK

Masterly Review and Recommendation of Society's Work.

"We Pay for Electricity With Power So Near," He Says.

Absent minded men—at least they are always cartooned that way—gathered here today from all over Kansas to attend the annual meeting of the State Academy of Science. They were the leading scientific professors of the colleges and universities of the state. They told each other what they had discovered in their laboratories during the year or reported progress on lines of investigation that some of them have given all their spare time to. They were a dignified lot during hours but most of them declared they enjoyed the rest from the class rooms and laboratories.

The highly scientific discussions hardly could be described as interesting for another session tomorrow. With a good attendance, the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Kansas Academy of Science began at 10 o'clock this morning in the supreme court room at the state house. The meeting opened with reports from the secretary, treasurer and librarian. Following the report, the appointment of standing committees (Continued on Page Six.)

IS SHORTEST DAY

A Little More Than Nine Hours of Sunshine Today.

And Winter Was Ushered in Officially This Morning.

The temperature today was the highest since last Friday, but at that the average was eleven degrees below normal. The famous month of ice, snow and cold—December, 1909, bids fair to being eclipsed as to both cold and snow. The temperature that month averaged ten below normal.

The wind was a shifting one in the night and the weather needle was influenced by the wind direction. The temperature at seven o'clock Monday night was 12 degrees; at midnight it was 15. The wind shifted from the southwest to the northwest, and then began a steady fall in temperature. This morning at eight o'clock the wind was but two miles an hour from the west.

This morning there was 8.5 inches of snow on the ground at Topeka. The depth at Liberal in the southwest portion of the state was but 1.5 inches. It was five inches in Marion, and at Wichita, two inches.

This year the precipitation—rain and melted snow—has aggregated thirty inches. The normal for a year is 32.76 inches. Undoubtedly 1915 will go on record in Topeka and Kansas as a whole as a dry year.

January with but .07 of an inch and November with .08, were the dry months. In June eight and one-half inches of rain was recorded.

The highest temperature on this date in the twenty-eight years that the local records have been kept was 66 in 1867; the lowest was two below zero in 1887. The stage of the Kaw river at Topeka was 24 feet.

The forecast calls for partly cloudy weather tonight and Wednesday with a rise in temperature tonight.

Shippers' forecast: "Protect thirty-six hour shipments north against temperature of from 14 to 13 degrees; west, 15; east and south, 24." It is expected that the minimum temperature at Topeka will be 17 or 18 degrees.

IN OIL \$76,000.

State Oil Inspector Makes Annual Report for 1914.

Nearly a Million Barrels of Oil-Gasoline Inspected.

The state oil inspector's office paid a net profit to the state of \$76,665.68 in the 12 months ending December 1, according to a report filed today by Frank Cumskey, state oil inspector. The revenue of the department during the twelve months was \$39,990.42, with an expense of \$13,324.74.

During the year a total of 899,903 barrels of oil and gasoline was inspected by deputies in Cumskey's department. The amount of gasoline and oil was evenly divided, 443,253 barrels being oil and 456,650 barrels gasoline. Fees deducted from shippers amounted to \$4,748.60, while the expense of the department was \$13,324.74. August this year was the heaviest month in the history of the oil inspector's office, a total of \$11,284 being collected in fees during the one month. December, 1913, was the light month of the year. The December fees totaled \$4,908.06.

CUT A JUICY MELON.

A Standard Oil Company Declares Dividend of Over 125 Per Cent.

Lima, O., Dec. 22.—A Christmas melon amounting to 13 1/2 per cent was cut today for the benefit of stockholders of the Ohio Oil company, one of the Standard Oil subsidiaries. It took the form of distribution among the Ohio companies and stockholders of stock of the Illinois Pipe Line company.

The Ohio company is both an oil and a pipe line company, operating in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It is capitalized for \$15,000,000 with stock at par listed at \$25 a share. Last year it made \$2,000,000 profits, equal to 13 1/2 per cent, and declared stock dividends of 51 per cent.

Weather Forecast for Kansas.
Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight.

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DAVIS SLICES

SCHOOL BUDGET

State Auditor Recommends No New Buildings in Year.

More Than \$800,000 From Educational Institutions.

ROUGH SLIDING IN LEGISLATURE

Campaign for Retrenchments Started by All Legislators.

Davis Asks for Increase in School Maintenance.

With one slash of his official scissors, W. E. Davis, state auditor, today cut \$871,250 from the building budgets of state educational institutions and recommended to the legislature that no appropriations be made for new buildings at any of the state schools. His recommendations for maintenance total \$3,212,000, or an increase of \$288,118.95 over the amount appropriated in 1913. The schools asked for \$3,412,400 for this purpose.

The recommendations of the state auditor today will mean rough sailing for the big state schools during the coming legislative session. With a campaign for retrenchments on state expenses, it seems probable that the lawmakers will again refuse new buildings at state colleges and will hold expenses for repairs and maintenance to the minimum. While the Davis recommendations show a decided increase in amount required to maintain the state schools, yet the recommendations are based largely on the growing condition of the schools.

"While I would not for a moment advocate such a policy of retrenchment in this regard as would be detrimental to the real needs of the institutions," says Davis in his report, "yet it does seem to me that the state should be slow to grant appropriations for buildings unless the need be absolutely imperative. I may be wrong about it, but it is my belief that the state should act in these matters pretty much as does the common type of prudent individual. When there is a general forward movement in business affairs and a reaching out in all lines of business endeavor, then the people are disposed to be more generous in providing for the state's activities, but the situation at this time is not such as to lend encouragement to the granting of excessive amounts for the carrying on of state work."

Two years ago, the auditor virtually recommended that no appropriations be made for new buildings at the educational institutions. The appropriations for buildings at the hands of the 1913 legislature totaled \$1,166,922.64, the smallest amount set aside for buildings at the state schools in years. Even with this appropriation, some of the schools were unable to use the money because the amounts appropriated were insufficient to erect proposed buildings.

Auditor Davis, therefore, explains his recommendations when he says: "These institutions are asking for new buildings to the amount of \$871,350. I have included nothing for this purpose. They have had most generous treatment in the matter of new buildings from the hands of each legislature from 1901 to and including 1911, as shown by the statement of buildings following these estimates.

Repairs and Improvements.
In my estimates for these institutions (Continued on Page Two.)

TURN ON GERMANY

Russians Direct a Strong Counter Attack Against Invaders.

Heavy Forces Repulsed in Attempt to Break Muscovite Line.

London, Dec. 22.—The Russian forces on the line of defense before Warsaw are today directing a strong counter attack against the Germans between Raw and the Pillow. Skiermiewice, the important railroad point southward of Lodz, has practically been abandoned by the Russians, according to reports reaching here. With this backward movement by the Russians, the Germans are in partial possession of both railroad lines leading to Warsaw from the west and south and by their attacks beyond Raw, it is evident that the Russians are endeavoring to swing the main point of attack of the vast engagement in Poland further south to avoid the possibility of being cornered between the fortresses of Warsaw and Novo Georgievsk and the Vistula.

Heavy German forces have been repulsed in their effort to drive an opening in the Russian line of defenses along the Vistula.

The army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is declared to have made little progress in assaults directed toward the city of Sochaczew. By the counter attacks further south, it is believed the Russians may force a shifting of the German forces, diminishing the power of the attacks upon the Vistula and the Bzura.

Christmas for Miners Children.
Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 21.—Christmas cheer for the children of the striking miners in eastern Ohio was assured today when \$4,000 oranges, 17,000 bags of candy were sent to different points in the strike country. The packages were made up by a score of young women volunteers, working under the direction of Rev. Father R. A. McEathen of Burton, O., who has been active in relief for the women and children.

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